

Sida's yearly allocation process consists of two overall steps: **Firstly, the global allocation analysis** is conducted to inform which crises will receive funding and how the overall allocation budget will be distributed between those crises. **Secondly, a humanitarian crisis analysis** is carried out for each crisis that receives funding to understand humanitarian needs within the crisis and identify the partner organisations that are best placed to respond.

This document outlines the methodology behind the first step in this process, the global allocation analysis. Sida's global humanitarian allocation analysis informs the distribution of funding between humanitarian crises at the start of the year, when the majority of Sida's humanitarian budget is disbursed – and for subsequent cross-crisis distributions towards the mid/end of year. In 2026 the initial allocation took place in Q1 and was followed by a mid-year allocation in Q3.

The analysis is anchored in two overarching principles:

- 1) The analysis must operationalize **humanitarian principles**, in line with Sida's Humanitarian Strategy¹, with particular attention to the principle of impartiality and people with the most severe needs, wherever they are.
- 2) To achieve this, the analysis must be of a **"good enough" quality**, meaning data and indicators must demonstrate a minimum level of *transparency, relevance, comparability* and *reliability*.

The analysis is first used to inform the **selection of crises** that will receive funding through the cross-crisis allocations. It is then used to inform **how much of the available funding** will be distributed to each of these crises.

Crisis selection

The analysis consists of two overall components that are used to identify which crises will receive funding through the initial allocation in the beginning of the year. The **Sida HUM Index** is used to produce a relative score for all crises that are analysed, and a set of **"Safety-net"** indicators are used to capture crises that may not score high on the Index due to issues such as data gaps, but that indicate a severe situation which warrants inclusion in the initial allocation in line with the impartiality principle. The scope of the first round of analysis ahead of the initial allocation includes all countries that 1) are rated High or Very High on the INFORM Severity Index AND/OR 2) are included in a HNRP, Flash Appeal or RRP AND/OR 2) are covered by the latest round of IPC/CH or FEWSNET acute food insecurity analysis. The scope for the initial allocation 2026 included 88 crisis-affected countries.

The **Sida HUM Index** for the initial allocation 2026 was based on 9 overall Questions that were answered for each crisis. Each question generates an Indicator that identifies proportional differences for each question across crises. Each indicator measures "in the same direction", meaning a higher percentage indicates a more severe situation.

¹ [Strategy for Sweden's humanitarian assistance 2025–2029 \[pdf 166 kB\]](#)

TABLE 1: SIDA HUM INDEX - INITIAL ALLOCATION 2026

DIMENSION	QUESTION	INDICATOR
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS	1. How many people have humanitarian needs – in crisis X?	% of All people with humanitarian needs – that live in crisis X
	2. How many people have severe humanitarian needs – in crisis X?	% of All people with severe humanitarian needs – that live in crisis X
	3. How many people with humanitarian needs, have a severe need – in crisis X?	% of people with humanitarian needs in crisis X, whose needs are severe
	4. How many times were people forcibly displaced this year – in crisis X?	% of All forced displacements – that occurred in crisis X
HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM CAPACITY	5. How many people with humanitarian needs risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – in crisis X?	% of All people with humanitarian needs (PIN) who risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – that live in crisis X
	6. How many people with severe humanitarian needs risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – in crisis X?	% of All people with severe humanitarian needs who risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – that live in crisis X
CRISIS-AFFECTED COUNTRY CAPACITY	7. How many people out of the total crisis-affected country population have a humanitarian need – in crisis X?	% of a crisis-affected country's total population that have a humanitarian need ³
	8. What is the level of capacity of the crisis-affected country to respond to needs – in crisis X?	% of INFORM Risk Lack of capacity scores across all crisis-affected countries, that are found in a given country ⁴
	9. What is the difference in development funding per capita in crisis X, compared to the crisis-affected country with the highest funding?	% of difference (in MSEK) in development funding per capita across all crisis-affected countries, that are found in a given country

Data from the humanitarian system is consolidated, reviewed and analysed to identify the answer to each question and the percentage for each corresponding indicator⁵. To create a simple composite “Sida HUM index”, the overall average percentage is then obtained giving all indicators equal weight, where the total of all index scores across all crises is 100%. That means, for example, that if a country has a comparatively high share of people in need (question 1) but a low share of people in need who are at risk of being left without assistance (question 4), question 1 would raise or “pull up” the final percentage, while question 4 would lower or “pull down” the percentage.

² “Severe” refers to levels 4 and 5 on humanitarian severity scales used in analysis frameworks such as the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) which generally range from 1-5 where 5 is most severe (e.g. “famine” being the most extreme level 5 situation in food security terms).

³ These % values were normalised to enable aggregation with the other 5 indicators, meaning the % values were converted to a 1-100% scale.

⁴ Higher scores on the INFORM Risk Lack of capacity component signifies a more severe lack of capacity in terms of infrastructure and/or institutions.

⁵ Sources that directly inform the allocation analyses for 2026 included: INFORM (Severity – Conditions of People affected component; Risk – Lack of Capacity component), IPC (Acute food insecurity scale, Acute Malnutrition), FEWSNET (Food Assistance Outlook Briefs), OCHA (GHO/HNO, HRP, Flash appeals, Sit-reps), IFRC (appeals), ICRC (appeals), REACH (MSNA), Rule of Law in Armed Conflicts (RULAC), UNHCR and IOM (RRP/RMRPs), IDMC (Internal Displacement Updates), World Bank (Population figures), Sida Humanitarian Crisis focal points. In addition to these, a wide range of sources were used for triangulation purposes.

The **Sida HUM index** is then used to rank the longlist of countries where humanitarian crises were occurring, according to the overall percentage score. The 25 countries with the highest scores were selected for the 2026 initial allocation, with one exception. North Korea was amongst the 25 countries with the highest scores but was excluded from the initial allocation due to nationwide operational constraints that prevented humanitarian actors from assisting people with humanitarian needs within the country. Sida remained open to supporting partners able to operate in the country, with proposals reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Safety-net indicators were then checked to identify countries with severe situations which did not score amongst the 25 highest on the Sida HUM index due to data gaps. These indicators were introduced ahead of the initial allocation 2025 because each was found to individually reflect a particularly severe situation, both in terms of what they measure and given that they were found to correlate strongly with high scores on the Sida HUM Index⁶. The indicators include:

- High number of children with severe malnutrition (SAM)
- Active conflict and an ongoing common humanitarian appeal
- High share of people identified in Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) severity levels 4 and 4+

Niger, which was amongst the 26 highest scoring countries on the Sida HUM index, was found to both have a high share of people identified in MSNA severity levels 4+, and an ongoing active conflict along with a common humanitarian appeal. The country was therefore included in the initial allocation for 2026. The final list of countries is listed in the table below, along with the main selection criteria that led to their inclusion:

Country	Main selection criteria
Afghanistan	Top 25 HUM Index
Bangladesh	Top 25 HUM Index
Burkina Faso	Top 25 HUM Index
Cameroon	Top 25 HUM Index
Central African Republic	Top 25 HUM Index
Chad	Top 25 HUM Index
Colombia	Top 25 HUM Index
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Top 25 HUM Index
Ethiopia	Top 25 HUM Index
Haiti	Top 25 HUM Index
Lebanon	Top 25 HUM Index
Mali	Top 25 HUM Index
Mozambique	Top 25 HUM Index
Myanmar	Top 25 HUM Index
Niger	MSNA / Armed conflict and HRP
Nigeria	Top 25 HUM Index
Pakistan	Top 25 HUM Index
Palestine	Top 25 HUM Index
Somalia	Top 25 HUM Index
South Sudan	Top 25 HUM Index
Sudan	Top 25 HUM Index
Syrian Arab Republic	Top 25 HUM Index
Ukraine	Top 25 HUM Index
Venezuela	Top 25 HUM Index
Yemen	Top 25 HUM Index

⁶ Crises with high HUM Index scores tended to also score on several, sometimes all of the safety indicators.

Initial allocation 2026 budget per crisis

The Sida HUM Index was then applied on the initial allocation budget for 2026 (2,375 MSEK) to obtain an allocation for each of the selected 25 crisis-affected countries. A **humanitarian crisis analysis** was then carried out for each crisis to identify the best placed actors amongst Sida's partners, who were then included in the allocation.

Mid-Year allocation 2026 budget per crisis

For the Mid-Year allocation 2026, Sida repeated the analysis to produce the Sida HUM index, focusing on the 25 crisis-affected countries that were selected in the beginning of the year. During the data gathering and analysis it became clear that the Displacement indicator that had been introduced in 2025 had varying coverage across crises. Sida therefore decided to remove the indicator from the analysis, bringing the total number of indicators informing the index to 8⁷. The index was then applied on the Mid-year allocation budget (960 MSEK) to obtain an allocation for each of the selected countries. A **humanitarian crisis analysis** was then carried out for each crisis to identify the best placed actors amongst Sida's partners, who were then included in the allocation.

TABLE 2: SIDA HUM INDEX – MID-YEAR ALLOCATION 2026

DIMENSION	QUESTION	INDICATOR
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS	1. How many people have humanitarian needs - in crisis X?	% of All people with humanitarian needs – that live in crisis X
	2. How many people have severe humanitarian needs – in crisis X ⁸ ?	% of All people with severe humanitarian needs – that live in crisis X
	3. How many people with humanitarian needs, have a severe need – in crisis X?	% of people with humanitarian needs in crisis X, whose needs are severe
HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM CAPACITY	4. How many people with humanitarian needs risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – in crisis X?	% of All people with humanitarian needs (PIN) who risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – that live in crisis X
	5. How many people with severe humanitarian needs risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – in crisis X?	% of All people with severe humanitarian needs who risk being left without assistance due to lack of funding – that live in crisis X
CRISIS-AFFECTED COUNTRY CAPACITY	6. How many people out of the total crisis-affected country population have a humanitarian need – in crisis X?	% of a crisis-affected country's total population that have a humanitarian need ⁹
	7. What is the level of capacity of the crisis-affected country to respond to needs – in crisis X?	% of INFORM Risk Lack of capacity scores across all crisis-affected countries, that are found in a given country ¹⁰

⁷ The Displacement indicator was added ahead of the initial allocation 2026, to capture the number of times people have been forcibly displaced within the crisis-affected country during the year, in real-time. The assessment was that this would strengthen the index by contributing a real-time estimation of crisis intensity. However, it takes time to validate data and identify the most accurate displacement estimates, which increases the risk of data gaps in crises where data takes longer to validate. This limits comparability between crises and makes the indicator currently too risky to use in the allocation analysis. Sida will continue to explore whether the limitations are possible to address to enable the re-insertion of the indicator in the index.

⁸ "Severe" refers to levels 4 and 5 on humanitarian severity scales used in analysis frameworks such as the Joint and Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) which generally range from 1-5 where 5 is most severe (e.g. "famine" being the most extreme level 5 situation in food security terms).

⁹ These % values were normalised to enable aggregation with the other 5 indicators, meaning the % values were converted to a 1-100% scale.

¹⁰ Higher scores on the INFORM Risk Lack of capacity component signifies a more severe lack of capacity in terms of infrastructure and/or institutions.

	8. What is the difference in development funding per capita in crisis X, compared to the crisis-affected country with the highest funding?	% of difference (in MSEK) in development funding per capita across all crisis-affected countries, that are found in a given country
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